

## **P-503 - COMORBIDITY - DEPRESSION AND DIABETES**

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Depression can occur at any time of life. It is believed that over 120 million people worldwide suffer from depression, women twice as many as men. Today, depression is the fourth largest global health problem, according to WHO estimates, by 2020. year will be in second place.

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by chronic hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion or a defect in its effects, or due to the existence of both of these disorders. In addition to disturbances in glucose metabolism in diabetes is disturbed metabolism of fat and protein.

Clinical experience suggests that the occurrence of a somatic disease or the existence of common factors can trigger the occurrence of secondary depression. The rate of depression in people with diabetes is twice higher than in the general population, and is even higher among those who are prone to low quality control of blood sugar and diabetic complications. At the Clinic for Psychiatry in Banja Luka, we keep track of the occurrence of comorbidity for a period of six months, and response to therapy. All patients were treated with sertraline.

If we accept the hypothesis that the primary disorder causes the occurrence of comorbid disorders (depression), then this kind of prevention, obviously, would be very successful in preventing the occurrence of comorbid disorders (depression).